

# THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,  
day, by  
A. G. HODGES & CO.  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

J. M. GRAY,  
DENTAL SURGEON,  
Office on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.  
Residence on Washington Street, next House to  
Episcopal Church,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, A Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to the different styles which are now being made, and which are giving perfect satisfaction. He keeps at times a large assortment from which to select, thereby enabling him to suit each patient with a choice, shade and size teeth which they may require.

All operations performed in the best style, and prices as moderate as the style of work will admit of.

## Gold! Gold!

OLD GOLD of every description bought, for which the highest price is paid in Cash. Frankfort, April 11, 1865.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL General's office, Washington, D. C., March 11, 1865.

Circular No. 6.—In conformity with the Proclamation of the President herewith published, all officers and employees of this Bureau are instructed to give prompt attention to the receiving and forwarding of such deserters as present themselves in accordance with its provisions.

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

## A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas the twenty-first section of the act of Congress, approved on the third instant, entitled 'An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,' requires that in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to be considered citizens, and deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office, trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft in the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment."

"Now, therefore, by virtue whereof I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do issue this my Proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts; and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall, within sixty days from the date of this proclamation, viz: on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original terms of enlistment, and, in addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

"IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the 29th.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"By the President:

"WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

"Secretary of State."

The records and returns of these deserters will be made up in the same manner as is provided for in other cases by existing regulations, except that it will be noted on the book of deserters arrested opposite the name of the deserter, the fact of his having voluntarily surrendered himself in conformity with the President's Proclamation; and the number thus surrendering themselves to be separately stated on the report to this office.

The Secretary of War directs that no reward be paid for the arrest of deserters who may be arrested subsequent to the receipt of this order by the District Provost Marshals.

JAS. B. FRY,  
Pro. Mar. Gen'l.  
W. H. SIDELL,  
Lieut. Col. 10th U. S. I. and A. A. P. M. G. for  
Ky.

March 21, 1865.—swot.

## FOR SALE.

M THOROUGH-BRED RACEHORSE, BOB JOHNSON. He was sired by Boston, dam Lux, by Wagner, out of Butterly, by Sumpter, out of a Buzzard mare.

I have also other Thorough-bred Stock, both young and old, which I will sell low for cash.

April 4—5. V. M. FLOURNOY.

Frankfort Commonwealth copy three times and send account to this office for payment.—Ore. & Rep.

NOTICE.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY,  
Frankfort, March 28, 1865.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, will be held at their Banking House in Frankfort, on Monday the first day of May next, at 10 o'clock, when seven Directors for the principal Bank, and a like number for each of the Branches will be elected.

By order of the Board J. B. TEMPLE,  
Cashier.

Franklin and Owen Turnpike Co.

HERE will be a meeting of the Stock Holders of this Company, in Frankfort, at the store of S. C. Bull, on the third Saturday of April (15th), at 1/2 past 2 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a President and four Directors to serve during the coming year. Business of importance demands a full meeting of the Stock Holders.

S. C. BULL,  
Treasurer.

March 14, 1865.

## MISCELLANY.

### Our one Life.

'Tis not for man to trifel! Life is brief  
And sin is here.  
Our age is but the falling of a leaf,  
A dropping tear.

We have no time to sport away the hours,  
All must be earnest in a world like ours.

Not many lives, but only one have we,  
One, only one;

How sacred should that one life ever be,  
That narrow span!

Day after day filled up with blessed toil,  
Hour after hour still bringing in new spoil.

Our being is no shadow of thin air,  
No vacant dream;

No fabric of the things that never were,  
But only seen.

'Tis full of meaning as of mystery,  
Though strange and solemn may that meaning  
be.

Our sorrows are no phantom of the night,  
No idle tale;

No cloud that floats along a sky of light  
On summer gale.

They are the true realities of earth,  
Friends and companions even from our birth.

O life below! how brief and poor and sad!  
One heavy sigh.

O life above! how long, how fair and glad!  
An endless joy.

Ohi to be done with daily dying here;  
Ohi to begin the living in you spheres!

O day of time, how dark! O sky and earth,  
How dull your hue!

O day of Christ, how bright! O sky and earth,  
Made fair and new!

Come, better Eden, with thy fresher green;  
Come, brighter Salem, gladden all the scene!

[From the New York Leader.]

### THE DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM.

### A TRAGEDY.

In the spring of 1860 I went to Steinton to transact some professional business and attend a trial which was then before the criminal court, at that time in session. I reached the place late in the evening, after a hard day's journey, and found that the only hotel in the village was full, with the exception of one bed in a double-bedded room.

"The other bed is occupied by a gentleman from New York," said the landlord; and as an inducement for me to help on the profits of the house, he added, "he is neither a rogue nor a cutthroat, judging from his appearance. They never have any such characters up there in Gotham. Of course you'll not have any scruples about sleeping in the same room with one of your own townsmen."

As I had nothing about me to tempt even a third-rate thief, and had never given any of my fellow-men sufficient reason for severing my jugular in the dark, I decided to take the bed in question, and soon after retired to the room.

My fellow traveller was already in bed and apparently asleep, with his face turned towards me. It was that of a mild looking man of thirty-five, of a sandy complexion, with hungry look. As I ran my eye along his outline under the bedclothes, I did wish that he had been fatter, for in one respect I am like Caesar—I prefer fat men about me when there is nothing like prospective danger.

There was not anything in his physiognomy, however, that led me to suspect him given to deeds of darkness, so I encased myself in bed, and, with my last thoughts upon dear Mrs. Jones I was soon as unconscious as one of the seven sleepers.

A little past midnight I was awakened by a voice from my neighbor's bed. I listened. He was muttering something in his sleep.

"O, Mary, how can you cast me off?" he went on, in the pleading tone of a distressed lover. "How can you forget the love that has followed you for so many years, and never turned from you in your misfortune when you stood alone in the world?"

Then came a pause, after which he continued with more moving tones than before:

"Say not so—say not so! Before he with his wealth crossed your path we were happy in each other, and why should I be now cast off, after you have sworn by all that is high and good that you would be mine?"

Alas! Mary, if you reject me, my soul will be given up to some dark deed that will destroy us both. I shall have faith neither in God or woman to restrain me."

"Then you turn a deaf ear to my last prayer. You have chosen your own fate, and mark my words, you shall never marry him."

The mind of the sleeper seemed to have become calm and his dreams undisturbed as soon as he had given utterance to these last words.

He doesn't sleep well, thought I. He is going through with the romantic part of life. He has taken the disease at an untimely age; it goes hard with him. And as I remembered I had had just such dreams at one time, when I came near losing the present Mrs. Jones, I was not at all alarmed by my neighbor's ominous expressions.

I thought no more about the matter till I saw the man in court the next day. The case was that of a young man on trial for the murder of a young woman to whom he had been betrothed. The ground of his arrest was, that on the night of her murder, in her own father's house, he was the last person known to be with her. She had lived for several years in New York city, and it was reported that she there made the acquaintance of a penniless young man, to whom she was engaged to be married; and that she had broken her engagement with him for a more wealthy rival, whom she met after her return home.

I listened to the proceedings of the court I noticed that my fellow-lodger seemed to take more of an interest in them than would be expected in an ordinary spectator. I then began to think whether there could be any connection between this crime and what I had heard him saying in his sleep the preceding night. It was a striking coincidence that Mary was the name of the murdered young woman. He had seemed to be pressing his claims as more binding

than those of a later and wealthy lover. His threadbare suit and unkempt general make-up showed that he might personify the poor lover. Moreover, he was from New York, and seemed to have no particular business, except to hang about the courtroom and note the proceedings.

I kept my thoughts to myself, however, and watched for further developments.

That night I went to bed first. My strange friend came up after I was apparently asleep. He seemed wholly unconscious of my presence. He placed his candle on the table near his bed, and began to examine some papers which he drew from the breast pocket of his sedgy coat. Occasionally he would rise and pace back and forth, as if there was some burden upon his soul.

"Yes, it must be so," he muttered; "there is no other way for it. A man driven on

by such a passion as Mary inspired is not master of himself, though close upon the horrid deed may follow black remorse. But I'll to bed and abide the morrow's events; and then, I see no other way, I'll do it."

What was it that he was to do? I could only speculate. That it was connected with the trial I could not doubt. It seemed plain that, he was in some way connected with the murderer. Perhaps he might be the real murderer, and, driven by a guilty conscience, was awaiting the action of the court before making a full confession of the crime.

The next day I attended court as before. My strange friend was there, and seemed scarcely less interested than the prisoner at the bar. I watched him attentively.

Later in the afternoon, as I was riding through the outskirts of the village over a desolate-looking spot, I passed him, pacing slowly along with his hands behind him, and so lost in thought that he did not even look up as I went by. He returned to the hotel after the other guests were seated at the supper-table, and ate his meal in silence.

When I retired for the night I left him sitting in the bar-room, with an elbow on each arm of the chair, gazing silently at the fire.

I had been in bed about half an hour when he came up stairs with two candles, which he placed upon the table, then went to his valise and took out several quires of foolscap, and, lastly, drew from his pocket a small, black bottle and placed it by his side, as he sat down, and began to write.

I was too much interested in this movement to think of going to sleep, so I lay still and kept my attention fixed upon him.

At first his hand moved deliberately over the paper, then as his hand passed over page after page, its scratchings became louder, and more nervous. There was evidently a burning thought that must have expression in words. The veins upon his forehead were swollen, as if ready to burst, and his whole expression was that of intense excitement.

He seemed to have forgotten that there was any one else in the room, for I could hear him muttering his thoughts aloud as he penned them. Now and then he would pause, draw a long breath, and then dash on again.

At last he threw down his pen and struck his hand against his forehead, with the exclamation:

"I did it! And now she is gone, why do I tarry here to see that poor wretch suffer in my stead?" Twas as I said—she did not marry him. There's comfort in that thought. I loved her well—so well that I did say her. Could I have seen her his wife and not gone mad? Ye cruel fates, ye were too many for me in the unequal strife, when twas a woman's heart became the price of wealth; but my good steel did find its way where gold is powerless. I'll wed her yet, for here is that shall give me quick conveyance to the shore where she has gone before.

He seized the little black bottle, took a deep draught, and then resumed his writing.

I see it all now, thought I. It is as I suspected. This is the murderer; the lover who did the dead. He is committing suicide, and writing out his confession.

I was not inclined to disturb a man under such circumstances, so I lay still and awaited the result. His pen dashed on more furiously than ever. Occasionally his hand would go to his bottle, whose contents were evidently working upon his brain. One of his candles had gone out, and the other burned low in the socket. He threw down his pen, applied his bottle once more to his lips, and swallowed the last drop which it contained, and in a sepulchral tone gave expression to these words as he stood before the expiring light:

"That is all. When they do look on this, then they will know why 'twas they thought me strange. There's my confession writ for those who think it was a little thing that she rejected me. They shall know that what I swore had the courage to perform. I'll to my couch, and let the morrow tell a tale of horror which shall make their drowsy souls believe there is a love far stronger than grim death. Farewell, earth, where gold rob me of my love! and hail thou strange unknown where she doth wait my coming!"

The candle burned blue as the excited man uttered these last words, with the gestures and tones of one talking with the spirit of the murdered Mary. The last glimmer of the light was gone, and then I heard the man throw himself heavily upon the bed.

My first impulse was to give the alarm, but a second thought told me if he was the murderer, and had written out his confession, and was now taking himself off by a dose of poison, I could do no good by bringing him back to life again only to be strung up by a rope and die like a dog. I did not see why I should try to keep a poor wretch in this world when he had become convinced that he had better leave it. He might make his exit under worse circumstances, and as he had done me no wrong, I could not out of charity interfere. With a quiet conscience I dropped asleep, and did not wake till after daylight the next morning. I looked toward my neighbor's bed. There he lay upon the outside of the bed, with his back toward me and none of his clothing removed. The candlesticks, the black bottle, the papers were on the table beside him. I rose and dressed myself and glanced at the papers. They contained a murderer's confession, evidently.

The bottle was labelled "Poison," with a death's head and cross bones, but had a strong smell of brandy. I bent over the motionless figure on the bed. He was

asleep. The whole thing was so mysterious that I said nothing about it, but after eating my breakfast and settling my bill, left for home, wondering whether I should see in the papers the next morning, "The Murderer's Confession." I looked for it sometimes, but as it did not appear, I began to suspect that something had been the matter with my brain during my stay in Steinton.

Several weeks afterward I went into a theatre to hear a sensation play which was that night to be brought out. I took my seat in the gallery, and watched the development of the plot. It was one of the "love and murder" stamp I could not help thinking how similar were the circumstances to those of the trial in Steinton. When in the last act the murderer's confession was reached, it seemed but a repetition of the scene in the double-bedded room, which I have already described. There was the actor striking his hand against his forehead, and finally with outstretched arms, and eyes gazing into futurity, uttering those words which had been so deeply impressed upon my mind.

"Farewell, earth; where gold doth rob me of my love; and hail thou strange unknown where she doth wait my coming."

He then staggered toward

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

TUESDAY.....APRIL 25, 1865.

## The Nation's Bereavement.

Death, as the Northmen imagined him, is no dart-brandishing skeleton, but a gigantic shape, that enwraps mortals with the massive folds of its dark garment. Long has it been since those dark robes closed upon a mightier victim than President Lincoln. It is like the earth's opening and swallowing up a city. The public loss is so great, the chasm made in our national councils so tremendous, that the mind, not knowing how to adjust itself to such a change, shrinks back appalled. It comes home to every bosom with the force of a personal affliction. There is not a loyal family in the land that does not mourn. It is as when there was a great cry in Egypt, for there was not a house where there was not one dead."

No public man has ever died in America invested with such responsibilities, and the mark of so much attention, as Abraham Lincoln. The unprecedented manner of his death has shocked inexpressibly; but it is not that which most harrows with anguish. It is the loss of the man himself—the privation of him when he seemed peculiarly necessary to the country, and when the heart of the people was bound to him more than ever. Had he been taken by a natural death, the public grief would have been just as profound, though unaccompanied with the other emotions which his assassination has excited. All true men feel that they have lost a man of wondrous fitness for the task he had to execute. Few Americans have lived who had such a faculty of discovering the real relations of things, and shaping his thoughts and actions strictly upon them without external bias. In his own independent, and perhaps we may say very peculiar way, he invariably got at the needed truths of the time. Without anything like brilliancy of genius, without any great breadth of information or literary accomplishment, he still had that perfect balance of thoroughly sound faculties which gives an almost infallible judgment. This combined with a great calmness of temper, great firmness of purpose, supreme moral principle, and intense patriotism, made up just that character which fitted him, as the qualities fitted Washington, for a wise and safe conduct of public affairs in a season of great peril.

Political opponents have sometimes denied that Mr. Lincoln was a great man. But if he had not great faculties and great qualities, how happens it that he has met the greatest emergencies that ever befell a nation in a manner that so gained for him the confidence of the people? No man ever had greater responsibilities, and yet never were responsibilities discharged with greater acceptance. All dispositions sinks powerless before this one fact, that the more Abraham Lincoln was tried, the more he was trusted. Nobody can be so foolish as to impute this to the arts and delusions which sometimes give success to the intriguer and demagogue of the hour. It would be the worst insult to the American people to suppose them capable of being so cajoled when the very life of their country was at stake. Nor was it in the nature of Mr. Lincoln to act a part. He was the least pretentious of men. He never sought to win confidence by any high professions. He never even professed his determination to do his duty. Nor after he had done his duty, did he go about seeking glory for his exploits, or asking thanks by his presence for the great benefits he had conferred. Sampson-like, he could rend a lion and tell neither neither father nor mother of it. He was a true hero of the silent sort, who spoke mostly by his actions, and whose action-speech was altogether of the highest kind, and the best of its kind. He was not an adventurer, aiming at great things for himself and courting the chances of fortune; nor was he a great artist in any sense undergoing passions and reflecting them; but he was a great power, fulfilling his way independently of art and passion, and simple, as all great powers are. No thought of self—no concern for his own repute—none of the prudish sensitiveness for his own good name, which is the form selfishness often assumes in able and honorable men, ever seemed to enter his mind. To him it was but the ordinary course of life to do that which has made him illustrious. He had a habit of greatness. An intense, all-comprehensive patriotism, was a constant stimulus of all his public exertions. It grew into the very constitution of his soul, and operated, like a natural function, continuously, spontaneously and almost as it were unconsciously. It pervaded and vivified all that he said, and formed the prime incentive of all that he did. If he had ambition, it was to serve his country, and in that sphere where he might do it most effectually. In no way did he ever fail his country in the time of need. He was independent, self-poised, steadfast. You always knew where to find him; you could calculate him like a planet. A public trust was to him a sacred thing. Sublimer moral courage, more resolute devotion to duty, cannot be found in the history of man than he has displayed for the salvation of the American Union. It was the sublime performance of sublime duties that made him so trusted, and which has given him a fame as solid as justice, and as genuine as truth.

Abraham Lincoln had a heart full of all gentle and pure affections—a heart not prone to strong passion or tumultuous emotion, but ever glowing with a steady, warm, all-comprehensive sympathy. It was a large, equable, genial, tender heart, none the less delicately strong because its chords were deep laid. It was a heart that could not retain a single bitter or vindictive feeling. Public life has a tendency to chill the kindly and generous affections, and blight the sweet charities of life; but of President Lincoln it may be said, as was said of Mr. Fox, that his heart was as little hardened as if he had lived and died in a farm-house. No public power, no public care, no public applause could spoil him; he remained ever the same plain man of the people. It was this which peculiarly endeared him to the people, and makes the sorrow for him so tender as a personal feeling, apart from the sense of a national calamity. It is not simply because "he hath been so clear in his great office," but because "he has borne his facilities so meek."

"that his virtues  
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against  
The deep damnation of his taking off."

—N. Y. Times.

**Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural in England.**

The following is the article of the London Spectator on Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address, in full:

The political news from America is important. On the 4th instant, the day for in-

augurating his second term, President Lincoln read a short state paper, which for political weight, moral dignity, and unaffected solemnity, has had no equal in our time. His Presidency began, he says, with the effort of both parties to avoid war. "To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend the slave interest, was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union by war, while the Government claimed the right to do no more than restrict the territorial enlargement of it." Both parties "read the same Bible and pray to the same God. Each invokes His aid against the other. \* \* \* The prayer of both cannot be answered, that of neither has been answered fully, for the Almighty has His own purposes." Mr. Lincoln goes on to confess for the North, its partnership in the original guilt of slavery: "We unto the world because of offenses, for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe unto that man by whom the offense cometh! If we shall suppose American slavery one of those offenses which in the providences of God must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war, as was due to those by whom the offence came, we shall not discern that there is any departure from those divine attributes which believers in the living God always ascribe to Him." Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if it be God's will that it continue until the wealth piled by bondmen, by two hundred and fifty years' unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be repaid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether. With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for those who shall have borne the battle, and for their widows and orphans. And with all let us strive after a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations." No statesman ever uttered words stamped at once with the seal of deep wisdom and so true a simplicity. The "village attorney," of whom Sir G. C. Lewis and many other wise men wrote so much scorn in 1861, seems destined to be one of those "foolish things of the world" which are destined to confound the wise, of one of those weak things which shall confound the things which are mighty."

## The President on Reconstruction.

The speech delivered by President Lincoln on the night of the 11th of this month, in Washington, is pregnant with arguments of the greatest importance to our entire country. The subject upon which he treats is the one which must now take precedence of every other question in the public mind.

The war being practically terminated by the occupation of the main strongholds of rebellion, and the capture or surrender of the armies which sustained the cause of secession, the Union sentiment which undeniably exists throughout the South has now an opportunity to form itself into a tangible shape, and the need at once arises of giving it a mode of expression and of reaction beyond contempt.—*Springfield Republican.*

From the correspondence of Cincinnati Gazette.

**An Army Moving.**

It is a very easy thing to write, "The army is moving," but it is a very different thing to convey an idea of what that movement involves.

The wagon trains of this (Sherman's) army cannot march on less than forty miles of road,

They would, as they march, fill every street in Cincinnati. Its batteries will cover seven miles, its ambulances five. Think of such a funeral train as that! It expects to live in great part on the country, and yet it carries 1,800,000 rations of bread, the same amount of sugar and the same of salt. 800 wagon loads of bread and 3,000,000 rations of coffee are provided for the meat, and for a few days' rations of salt meat, 375,000 pounds is deemed fair allowance. The single item of ammunition requires 1,000 wagons—a train of itself nearly twelve miles long. The men themselves, in fours, could not march when well closed up on less than twenty-five miles of road. 2,500 pack-mules follow its regiments. And these calculations do not include the intervals between different commands, nor allow anything for the great gaps which any slight delay will make in a moving column. Taking all these things into consideration, if an army like this were compelled to march its troops and trains over a single road, the column could not be moved with any degree of regularity on less than a hundred and twenty-five miles of road. These figures may serve as a guide in estimating the gigantic operations of our war.

This is one of those circumstances which so remarkably characterize the present civil war, all conspiring to the great end of crushing the rebellion and slavery together. The planters of the rebel States knew not for whom they planted their fields and sowed their grain, nor for whom they fattened their beesves and stocked their poultry yards. The army of Sherman marched through their region, and found abundant granaries and numerous herds awaiting their arrival, and then it was seen for whom this ample provision had been made. Had the usual quantity of cotton been planted, the journey through that country would by no means have been found so agreeable.

In fact, it is not too much to say that, not being able to subsist on the resources of the country, this march, so important to the success of our arms, could not have been made.

It was because the leading conspirators so earnestly exhorted their followers to confine their tillage to grains and roots, and their husbandry to the rearing of domestic animals, that Savannah has already fallen into their hands, and that we have taken possession of Charleston, that Wilmington is ours, and that Richmond, the capital of the rebellion, has so soon fallen.

A wise Providence put it in the hearts of the slaveholders to make unwittingly this contribution to our victories.

**The Abrupt Termination of a Useful Life.**

We had always hoped that Mr. Lincoln

might live to enjoy in serene repose his finished work; that after the arduous and stormy labors of his eventful term of office he might grow gray amid the cheering

retrospects of duty done. Since it was ordi-

narily to be otherwise, we can only bow

reverently and submissively. Yet it is in-

expressibly sad to think that when the ter-

rible trials, the awful gloom, the repeated

disasters, the troublous hours of national ad-

versity, amid which it was his lot to guide

the helm of State, were about to be crowded

with blessings and benedictions, he should be

suddenly called away from the scenes of

his steadily accumulating honors, and from

the people by whom he was so much be-

loved. We involuntarily recall the immortal lines in which Halleck shows those sit-

uations in this life in which the approach

of Death is most terribly unwelcome, and

none more than to the hero in the hour of

victory, except in so far as translation to a

a higher sphere of duty, and the sincere

gratitude of those whom he has so largely

benefited, may break the pang and blunt

the sharpness:

"But to the hero, when his sword

Has won the battle for the free,

Thy voice sounds like a prophet's word,

And in its hollow tones are heard,

The thanks of millions yet to be."

Abraham Lincoln was an upright magis-

trate, an honest man, and a faithful servant,

as such he will receive his reward. He

has exchanged the laurel wreath of time

for the crown of immortality.—*Balt. Amer-*

*ican.*

If a man advises you to do a wrong thing,

resent it, for he virtually bids you go to the

devil.

[Signed]

E. M. STANTON,

Sec. of War.

## Talk about a Republican Opposition.

The president's reconstruction speech meets with approval among the people, scarcely broken by a dissenting voice. The Washington correspondents talk about Gen. Butler's attempting to organize a republican opposition to the president's policy. It will amount to nothing, but it is a very suitable business for him, since it is but a few months since he made his New York speech in favor of a general amnesty and pardon to the rebels. He was as wide of the true mark then as he is now. The attempt to get up a division of opinion in this matter will prove a dead failure. The president's plan secures the re-establishment of loyal governments and the abolition of slavery in the recovered states. This is all that can be reasonably demanded. The people do not want negro suffrage forced at the point of the bayonet upon the South. That will come in good time, which will be just as soon as the freedmen are educated up to it. The idea that to give the southern negroes the suffrage now would afford additional security against future disloyalty in the South, or even the success of reactionary politics, is preposterous. The freedmen, in their present state of ignorance and simplicity, would be sure to become dupes and tools of the demagogues who should first get their ear. The chance of their voting right would be a very dubious one for a long time to come. But it is not necessary to discuss this matter, and any proposition to impose negro suffrage upon the southern states as a condition of peace at this time will be scouted. As the only serious objection made to the Louisiana plan of reconstruction, to which the president adheres, is that it does not give the ballot to the freed slaves, there is no chance at all for an opposition party on the reconstruction question, either within the republican party or outside of it. The little spasm that will end die out of itself. It will not even get a hearing before the people, who are too well satisfied, and rightly so, with gaining the great objects for which they have fought—Union, liberty and peace—to make a quarrel with the government over matters which it has neither the right nor the power to interfere with.

The president stated in his speech that when he adopted his Louisiana plan, it was distinctly approved by every member of his cabinet. Mr. Chase was then in the cabinet, but he afterwards made an issue against the plan when his friends were pushing him for the presidential nomination. Mr. Sumner has always been sincerely and earnestly against the plan, as he constitutionally must be against any scheme which does not embody all possible reforms and aim to bring the millennium on to-morrow. But the practical sense of the people is often wiser than the most subtle theories, and the sudden decline and fall of the rebellion, the certainty that the war is over, and that nothing remains but to sweep away the debris and heal the wounds of the great conflict, have made it impossible to change the line of policy that is vindicated by success. Events are establishing the wisdom of the president's policy quite as surely as the military skill and pertinacity of General Grant, and the people have unbroken confidence and increasing admiration for both. There will be no opposition that will achieve anything beyond contempt.—*Springfield Republican.*

**The Hand of Providence in the War.**

The New York Evening Post of Tuesday says:

"Had it not been for the resolution taken by those who directed the affairs of the rebel States, to plant corn instead of cotton, to sow large tracts with wheat, and to rear large stocks of cattle for the subsistence of their armies, Sherman could never have made his triumphant march through Georgia and South Carolina." This was a remark made the other day by an officer who had accompanied Gen. Sherman in his "agreeable journey" through Georgia, and afterwards traversed with him and his victorious host the State of South Carolina.

This is one of those circumstances which so remarkably characterize the present civil war, all conspiring to the great end of crushing the rebellion and slavery together. The planters of the rebel States knew not for whom they planted their fields and sowed their grain, nor for whom they fattened their beesves and stocked their poultry yards.

The army of Sherman marched through their region, and found abundant granaries and numerous herds awaiting their arrival, and then it was seen for whom this ample provision had been made. Had the usual quantity of cotton been planted, the journey through that country would by no means have been found so agreeable.

In fact, it is not too much to say that, not being able to subsist on the resources of the country, this march, so important to the success of our arms, could not have been made.

It was because the leading conspirators so earnestly exhorted their followers to confine their tillage to grains and roots, and their husbandry to the rearing of domestic animals, that Savannah has already fallen into their hands, and that we have taken possession of Charleston, that Wilmington is ours, and that Richmond, the capital of the rebellion, has so soon fallen.

A wise Providence put it in the hearts of the slaveholders to make unwittingly this contribution to our victories.

**CHARACTERISTIC ACT OF MR. LINCOLN.**—Immediately after our army took possession of Charleston, says the New York Times, the President wrote a letter to the commanding officer, directing him to inquire after the family of the late James L. Petigru, and to provide them with whatever they might need. He inclosed fifty dollars as a personal contribution toward their wants, if they should be in a condition to require it. Special instructions were also given to secure them full protection and the quiet occupation of their home. Mr. Petigru, it will be remembered, was one of the most distinguished lawyers of South Carolina, and stood firm and immovable; though almost alone, in his devotion to the Union, through all the madness of nullification in 1832, and of secession at a later day. Like every other Southerner he was reduced to poverty by his course, but his high-toned integrity and his undilching devotion to principle, commanded the respect even of his most bitter political foes. We are glad to learn that very considerable sums of money have been raised in Boston and New York for the relief of the surviving members of his family.

All persons harboring or secreting the said persons, or either of them, or aiding or assisting their concealment or escape, will be treated as accomplices in the murder of the President and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, and shall be subject to trial before a military commission.

A reward of \$25,000 will be paid for the apprehension of G. A. Surratt, one of Booth's accomplices.

A liberal reward will be paid for any information that shall conduce to the arrest of either of the above named criminals or their accomplices.

A libelous reward will be paid for any information that shall conduce to the arrest of either of the above named criminals or their accomplices.

All persons harboring or secreting the said persons, or either of them, or aiding or assisting their concealment or escape, will be treated as accomplices in the murder of the President and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, and shall be subject to trial before a military commission.

Let the stain of blood be removed from the land by the arrest and punishment of the murderers. All good citizens are exhorted to aid public justice. On this occasion every man should consider his own conscience charged with this solemn duty, and rest neither night nor day until it be accomplished.

All persons harboring or secreting the said persons, or either of them, or aiding or assisting their concealment or escape, will be treated as accomplices in the murder of the President and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, and shall be subject to trial before a military commission.

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THE COMMONWEALTH  
FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....APRIL 25, 1865.

Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Frankfort, April 21, 1865.

In view of the sad calamity which has fallen upon our country by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States of America, it becomes us as a people to humble ourselves before a Merciful God, and pray Him that the sin of our people, which has culminated in such great crime, be forgiven, and we purged from our iniquity, and be again restored to His favor, and to peace and unity amongst ourselves.

For this purpose, Thursday, the 4th day of May, 1865, is hereby appointed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer.

On that day the people of Kentucky are invoked to suspend all secular business, and at the usual hour of service, attend their respective places of worship, and engage in the solemn and earnest observance of the day as one for humiliation before God, and prayer for His forgiving mercy and sustaining grace, in this our day of affliction.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,  
Governor of Kentucky.

Review of News.

The remains of President Lincoln were removed from the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, on Friday morning last at 8 o'clock, to be conducted to their final resting place in Springfield. The funeral train consists of the funeral car and nine cars for the accommodation of the escort. Brig. Gen. McCollum is in charge of the whole affair and the roads over which the procession is to pass are under military control. The funeral cortege has already reached Philadelphia. As it slowly winds its way from city to city the signs of mourning are seen everywhere, all labor has ceased, and every mark of respect and grief is shown. The hearts of the people follow the sad cortège in its progress through the stricken land.

The latest despatch informing us of the condition of Secretary Seward states that he is stronger and more comfortable. His recovery is still hoped for.

A conference has been held between Generals Sherman and Johnston resulting in an armistice and treaty of peace. The affair has been disapproved at Washington, and orders have been sent to Sherman to immediately resume hostilities. Gen. Grant started on Saturday night for North Carolina to direct operations against Johnston's army. He will probably soon effect an unconditional surrender of the army.

General Hancock reports the surrender of nearly all of Moseby's bands with their officers, excepting Moseby himself. Some of the men are hunting for the General in order to gain the reward of \$2,000 offered by General Hancock for his capture.

Eight thousand Andersonville prisoners are at Vicksburg getting ready to return to their homes. Seventeen thousand of our Federal prisoners have been buried at Andersonville in one year.

The rebel losses in the capture of Mobile and its defenses are thus summed up: 500 men in killed and wounded, 4,000 prisoners, over 150 pieces of artillery, 12 colors and immense quantities of ammunition and small arms. The quantity of cotton will reach 30,000 bales. The Commissary stores were turned over to the poor of Mobile.

Gen. Custer has issued a congratulatory address to his cavalry division. He says that during the past six months they have captured 111 pieces of artillery, 65 battle flags, and upwards of 1,000 prisoners of war, including seven general officers. His soldiers, he says, have never lost a gun or a color and have never been defeated. Every piece of artillery used against them in their engagements they have captured. All honor to his brave division for such a record.

The Herald sum up our captures of artillery since the 1st of December at 1,600, and says if we add to this the cannon sunk by the enemy on the water during the same time, the total losses of the enemy will exceed 1,700 pieces.

**PROFITS OF JEFF DAVIS IN THE BLOCKADE-BREAKING BUSINESS.**—It has transpired that the rebel Secretary of the Treasury (Trenholm,) in connection with a rebel Quartermaster and a Mr. Farnham, owned the controlling interest in some thirty-seven blockade-runners, by which they had amassed, and deposited in safe places in Europe, over twenty millions in gold. Jeff Davis was also interested in these operations. The exposition of these facts among the rebel leaders in Richmond has caused the greatest indignation, though the excitement as yet is nothing to what may be expected when the deluded people of rebellion shall be made aware that the immense profits, arising from the starvation prices which they have been obliged to pay for the last two years, went directly into the pockets of the hypocritical blood-suckers who were sitting in the highest places of their pretended government.

Life Insurance.

We call the particular attention of our friends to the Condition of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, made to the Auditor of this State, published in another part of this paper. Many of our best citizens have insured in this Company, and many more are making inquiry and investigations. Call upon the Proprietor of this paper, and every information will be given to aid those who may wish to insure in a good and safe Company.

**We trust the time has now come when the rebellion will be viewed in its true light by every citizen of the loyal States. Surely enough light has now been thrown upon its true character for all to see it as it is and to judge it rightly—it has cast off the cloak and appears in its horrid, revolting nakedness. It is strange that all, from the first, have not understood the nature of the present rebellion and seen its great crime. A most common remark has been, made to those who have felt and expressed their idea of its wickedness, "There is wrong on both sides." Men have ejaculated, rolling their eyes heavenward, "God forbid that I should raise my voice for either side." They have regarded the effort for the destruction of the country and the effort for its salvation as each containing about the same amount of right and wrong. "Wrong on both sides"—The assertion is an unmitigated falsity. There is no wrong—God in heaven knows it—in this struggle on the part of the Union. There have been wrong actions, misdeeds, and unwise and unjust counsels. But the contest for our country's salvation is right, altogether right—it has not the shadow of wrong upon it. On the other side, the rebellion, causeless and groundless as it was in its inception and has been during its continuance, has not the semblance of right about it—it was conceived in iniquity and in its whole course crime has ruled. The hour has come for men, and women, too, to hush their excuses and apologies for the rebellion, to stop their mauldin sympathy for traitors and traitors' work. When our President was murdered by the assassin's hand, the rebellion reached the climax of its wickedness—it came out in full day and none can be so blind as not to perceive its nature and intent. Henceforth the sympathizers with rebellion are traitors. The times of their ignorance men have winked at, but in this day of knowledge, an apology for the rebellion or a refusal to raise voice or hand in its condemnation, is treason.**

**NATIONAL UNION CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.**

The National Union Party of this (the 7th) Congressional District, are hereby requested to meet in Convention in the city of Lexington on MONDAY, MAY THE 8TH, 1865, (County Court day) at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, and providing for the thorough organization of the party for the coming canvass.

The Union men in each county of the district are earnestly requested to hold county meetings and appoint delegates to this Convention, as we wish a full attendance, and a fair expression of the wishes of the National Union men of the District.

JOHN B. WILGUS,

Chairman Congressional District Committee for the 7th District.

The President's Funeral.

From the Louisville Press we learn that Governor BRAMLETTE has deemed it proper that Kentucky should be represented at the funeral ceremonies, in Springfield, Illinois, when the mortal remains of President LINCOLN shall be committed to their last resting place upon earth. This, in our humble judgment, is exceedingly appropriate on the part of the Governor, and will meet the approbation of every true and loyal heart in Kentucky. The persons selected by Governor BRAMLETTE to accompany him upon this solemn occasion, are his military Staff, comprising the following:

Gen. D. W. Lindsey, Adjutant General.  
Gen. S. G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General.

Col. W. H. Hays, Inspector General.

Maj. W. T. Scott, Paymaster General.

I. W. Scott, Surgeon General.

Col. Wm. H. Grainger, Aid to Governor.

Col. A. G. Hodges, Aid to Governor.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary of State.

Together with the following named gentlemen, and such others as may feel inclined to accompany the Delegation:

Hon. Wm. Kaye, Capt. Z. M. Sherley, Elder D. P. Henderson, Dr. H. A. Warriner, Wm. B. Belknap, Joshua F. Speed, T. C. Coleman, A. V. Dupont, A. J. Ballard, John B. Smith, B. F. Avery, Arthur Peter, John D. Orell, Hon. Henry Firtle, and Hon. P. B. Muir.

We are gratified to learn that Maj. Gen. PALMER will also accompany the Governor.

The Nation's Bereavement.

In another column will be found under this title a true and just tribute to the memory of our late President which will commend itself to the attention and approbation of all of our readers. It is a sketch of the character of Mr. Lincoln which is true to the life. All who have known him, who have been brought into the charmed circle of his presence, who have studied well his life and acts during the years of his Administration, will be pleased to read it.

Sixth. In general terms, the war is to cease; a general amnesty, so far as the Executive powers of the United States can command, on condition of the disbandment of the Confederate armies, and the distribution of their arms and munitions of war so long as they live in peace and quiet and abstain from all acts of armed hostility and obey the laws in existence at any place of their residence.

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Gen. Palmer's Administration.

We gladly publish and endorse the following editorial comments on Gen. Palmer's administration of affairs in Kentucky from the Louisville Journal. Gen. Palmer's efforts to restore law and order throughout the State will be gratefully acknowledged by all her citizens. His measures have been wisely taken, and carried out zealously and persistently. Literally there has been no rest to guerrillas since the present Commandant's assumption of the command of this Department. He proclaimed "war to the death," and "war to the death," it has been. Those who have fallen into the hands of his soldiers have, after a fair trial, expiated their crimes on the gallows, while the others have been hunted down without mercy as outlaws. The consequence is already seen and felt. These bands of marauders are dispersing or giving themselves up in all directions. In this latter case they are, after taking the oath of allegiance, permitted to return to their homes, still being held liable, however, to suffer as guerrillas if it be proved upon them. For all this Kentucky owes much to Gen. Palmer. The wisdom and justice of our late President and the Secretary of War are vindicated by the conduct of their present agent. It was a bright day for our State when their decision was made and Gen. Palmer assumed the command of the Department.

The Journal's comments are as follows:

The policy which is being pursued by Maj. Gen. Palmer is fast restoring law and order to our distracted State. The most formidable guerrilla bands have been dispersed and their leaders captured or killed. In travelling through the State, there is far more security to life and property now than there was two months ago. The people do not stand as much in awe of the red knife of the assassin, nor fear the torch of the incendiary to the extent that they did before Gen. Palmer assumed command of the Department of Kentucky. The General has pursued a just and manly course, and has manifested the greatest energy in ridding the State of the presence of outlaw bands. He was sent to Kentucky to afford protection to the people and to look after the interests of the Government, and he has performed his duty in a manner that must elicit the highest commendations from all. The fruits of his labors are the best evidence of the wisdom of his policy. The most blood-thirsty desperadoes have been hunted down with dogged perseverance and those not killed in the chase have been captured, granted a speedy trial, and been executed. Every thing indicates that guerrilla warfare is about over in Kentucky. Almost every day we hear of the capture or surrender of a roving gang. The quasi-rebel Maj. Walker-Taylor having been pardoned by the Federal authorities, is exerting his influence to induce other guerrilla leaders to disband their men and return to the quiet pursuits of civil life. The Major publishes a brief address to the people of Kentucky in another column of to-day's paper, calling upon all lawless persons to become good and peaceful citizens, assuring them of the honesty of purpose and good faith of Gen. Palmer.

"I assure you, Mr. President," interrupted Sir Frederick, pointing to his uniform and decorations, "that I should feel very much more at ease without these things than with them." The remark was so thoroughly English, and at the same time, so consonant to American prejudice against foppish and foppery, that the President and Minister became friends at once, and sat down for a chat.

Sir Frederick asked about Sherman. President Johnson explained the position. "What chance there is for Mr. Davis?" then asked Sir Frederick. "Oh, a small particle. Still doubtless he will escape across the country," said the President.

"Well," replied the Minister, in an inquiring tone, "I should think that Mr. Davis and a few members of his Cabinet would probably find it well to start pretty soon, if they know what is for their own interest." "They had better lose no time about it," responded the President, "for the time has come when traitors must be taught that they are criminals. The country has already made up its mind on that point, and it can find no more earnest agent of its will than myself." There was then a renewal of the mutual promise to talk over any difficulties that might arise between Great Britain and the United States, like two neighbors, sincerely desirous of good terms with each other, and so the interview ended.

Gen. Sherman was ordered to resume hostilities immediately and was directed that the instructions given by the late President in the following telegram, which was penned by Mr. Lincoln himself at the Capitol on the 3d of March, were approved by President Johnson and were reiterated to govern the action of military commanders.

On the night of March 3d, while President Lincoln and his cabinet were at the capitol, a telegram from Grant was brought to the Secretary of War informing him that Lee had requested an interview or conference to make an arrangement for terms of peace. A letter of Lee's was published in a message of Davis to the rebel Congress. Grant's telegram was submitted to the President, who, after pondering, took his pen and wrote with his own hand the following reply, which he submitted to the Secretary of State and Secretary of War. It was then dated, addressed and signed by the Secretary of War and telegraphed to Gen. Grant.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1863.—12 P. M.—Lieutenant General Grant: The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no correspondence with Gen. Lee unless it be for the capitulation of General Lee's army, or on some minor or purely military matter. He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss, or confer on any political questions—such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conferences or conventions. In the meantime you are to press to the utmost your military advantages.

E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

Third, Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien on record, or real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule..... 189,045 15 Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate..... 11,100 00

Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest..... 200,145 15 Loans on undoubted personal security, due within sixty days..... 174,820 23 Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal security..... 9,425 69 Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting returns..... 18,900 00

Amounts due from Agents not included in above..... 1,604 45 Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office..... 5,998 46 Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home offices and agencies)..... 1,814 09 Missouri defence warrants..... 411 00 Revenue stamps..... 15 80 Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable..... \$ 430,900 36

STATEMENT  
OF THE  
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE  
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1863.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock is..... \$ 100,000 00 The amount of capital stock paid up is..... 70,000 00

ASSETS.

Third, Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien on record, or real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule..... 189,045 15 Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate..... 11,100 00

Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest..... 200,145 15 Loans on undoubted personal security, due within sixty days..... 174,820 23 Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal security..... 9,425 69 Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting returns..... 18,900 00

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LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year, or added to policies..... 4,425 80 Present value of dividends to be redeemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies..... 59,012 85

Unmatured interest on bonds and notes due the Company to reduce them to present value..... 40,412 85 Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000.

No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$3,357,- 900 00.

STATE OF MISSOURI,  
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company, that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated, of which the principal portion of that invested in real estate security, is upon uninhabited property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said principal loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of the said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLI, President.  
(Signed) WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county.—In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this sixth day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNONDI, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,  
FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1863; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodes, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by

A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—329.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 25th day of April, 1865 which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Brit

G. W. CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south  
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the  
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the  
adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-tf.]

J. W. FINNELL V. T. CHAMBERS.  
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth  
Street.  
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.  
February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of  
Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-  
joining counties.  
Offices up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.  
May 6, 1857-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,  
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.  
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully  
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.  
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,  
where he may generally be found.  
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.  
HARLAN & HARLAN  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,  
in the Federal courts held in Frankfort,  
Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit  
Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,  
Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of  
claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired,  
attend to the unsettled law business of James  
Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to  
that business is requested.  
March 16, 1863—14.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE E. L. VANWINCKLE.  
BRAMLETTE & VANWINCKLE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and  
Federal Courts held in Kentucky.  
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly oppo-  
site Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINCKLE  
WILL practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle,  
and adjacent Circuit Courts.  
Sept. 14, 1863-by.

#### Proclamation by the Governor.

##### \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me  
that one GEORGE W. MCKINNEY, on or  
about the 19th day of January, 1864, murdered  
John R. Critton, in the county of Mercer, and is  
now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large.  
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,  
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby  
offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY  
DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GEO.  
W. MCKINNEY, and his delivery to the Jailer of  
Mercer county, within one year from the date  
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I  
have hereunto set my hand and caused  
the seal of the Commonwealth to be  
affixed. Done at Frankfort this the  
24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in  
the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

L. S. By the Governor:  
E. L. VANWINCKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Feb. 29, 1864—w&t&w3m.

Kentucky Central Railroad!  
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT  
1865.

Two PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at  
5:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at  
A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

Two PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington for Nicholaville, daily,  
(Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M., and 12:30 P. M.

Leave Nicholaville for Lexington, daily,  
(Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train,  
and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or  
St. Louis, early the next morning.

THE MORNING TRAIN

Nicholaville 11:40 A. M. Covington ... 6:00 P. M.

Lexington ... 12:30 P. M. Chicago ... 9:00 A. M.

Cincinnati ... 7:00 P. M. St. Louis ... 10:45 A. M.

And at Cincinnati, make connection with the  
Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time  
for Supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrived at Covington at  
10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and  
taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R.  
for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield  
Bloomington, Quincy, Kokuk, St. Joseph, and  
Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping  
Cars by Night Trains!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the  
Company at Nicholaville, Lexington, and Paris.

H. P. RANSOM,  
Gen'l Ticket Agent

March 10, 1865-tf

Diarhœa  
AND  
FLUX.  
STRICKLAND'S

ANTI-CHELOERA MIXTURE!!

SA composition of astringents, absorbents, stim-  
ulants and carminatives, which every physician  
acknowledges is the only preparation that will  
effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysente-  
ry. This Anti-Cheloera Mixture is now in use in  
several of our army hospitals where it gives the  
greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of  
thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we  
will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the  
world for Diarrhoea and Dysenter.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most  
happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of  
Strickland's Anti-Cheloera Mixture; in fact we  
have a great number of testimonies from patients  
who have been cured after being pronounced incurable  
by their physicians, some after taking  
only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cheloera  
Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dys-  
enter try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!

You ought not to be without such a valuable  
medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of  
April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers  
have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-  
Cheloera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50  
per bottle.

Mr. R. GRAHAM & CO.,  
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.  
August 26, 1863-w&t&w3m.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES

WERE introduced into this country by  
myself about 1847, and a large number of  
caskets attended with entire satisfaction, to all con-  
cerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade.

Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the  
trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a  
strong determination to retire from the business,  
and offering very reasonable inducements. J. Wil-  
lie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock  
on hand, which, together with a fine assortment  
of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the  
purchase from him, makes our present supply  
very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and  
keep constantly on hand a full assortment of  
WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and  
quality.

We are also prepared to offer special induc-  
ments to undertakers in or out of the city, either  
for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every  
description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we in-  
tend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individual families can feel assured that all  
orders entrusted to us will be promptly and care-  
fully attended to. Apply to

J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,  
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.  
August 26, 1863-w&t&w3m.

L. WEITZEL V. BERBERICH.  
WEITZEL & BERBERICH,  
MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of  
Frankfort and vicinity that they have  
opened a select stock of spring goods for Gen-  
tlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all  
its branches, and will warrant their work to give  
satisfaction, both as to its execution and the  
charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan  
Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me  
that JOHN TANNER was committed to  
the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder  
of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and  
for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th  
July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at  
large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,  
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby  
offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED  
DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the  
said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailer of  
Garrard county, within one year from the date  
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and caused  
the seal of the Commonwealth to be  
affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d  
day of July, A. D. 1864, and in the  
73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINCKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6  
or 6 inches, dark hair, rather sallow complexion,  
weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or  
stammering in his speech, speaks imperfectly,  
and in the habit of repeating the last words  
of every sentence. At first the impression is  
made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-3m-348.

J. R. GRUNDY,  
WHOLESALE GROCER AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

205 MAIN STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan. 20-6m.

H. SAMUEL,  
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved  
or your Head Shampooed, go to

H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

NOTICE.

To the Citizens of Frankfort.

HAVING engaged the services of an excel-  
lent Baker, I propose to deliver, at your  
doors every morning, fresh light bread hot  
from the oven. I will also keep on hand a full supply,  
which will be furnished any hour at the pleasure  
of the customer. Address:

WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN,  
Danville, Kentucky.

Petition in Equity.

BY order of the Court at the February Term

1865, the cause has been referred to me to re-  
ceive proof and audit the debts against Thos. L.

Petty, Zach. Petty, and John Petty. Creditors

will file their claims with me at least twenty days  
before the June Term, 1865, proven as is required  
by law in cases of claims against the estate of  
deceased persons.

G. W. GOWIN, Master Commissioner.

Harls & Harlan, Attorneys.

March 28—swJel.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,  
FRANKLIN COUNTY,

Jan. 20-6m.

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WHOLESALE GROCER AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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&lt;p